

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

VOLUME 1.

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1852.

NUMBER 33.

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All communications on business addressed to the editors must be pre-paid to insure attention.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except by arrangement.

The above rates of subscription and forwarding will be strictly and invariably charged.

Office on Main Street, opposite the "Webster House," the same occupied for the "Chronic Office."

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA IN COLLAPSE.

The following communication is in response to a call from intelligent and respectable citizens of Bracken county for the treatment of Dr. Bradford in cases of Cholera. Dr. Bradford is a regular physician of high standing in the profession and a gentleman of the highest respectability. We know nothing of the professional merits of his mode of treatment, beyond the information we have received from reliable sources, that he is reported to have treated cholera with unusual success, and hence call on him to make known his practice:

AUGUSTA, Ky., June 25, 1852.

To the Editors of the *Mayfield Eagle*: In your paper of the 16th I am called upon to publish the result of my experience and observation in the treatment of that "hydra of calamities," cholera. It is a melancholy fact, that, whilst the disease is striding o'er the land and o'er the sea, carrying death in its progress and fearful desolation in its stride, our profession has made but little progress in its treatment. One among the most gifted medical men of Europe, after treating many cases, and examining three hundred dead bodies, gives us to understand in idea, if not in language, that "darkness is still visible." This, however, is an age of progress, and, like the famous Swift, "because we have spent a part of our lives in inefficiency, we should not throw away the remainder in despair."

Some time since, through the suggestion of some of my medical friends as well as private citizens, I was induced to commence an article upon the management of cholera, which I intended at my leisure, to publish in the *Western Medical Lance*. I find, in examining it and attempting to condense to illustrate the treatment, that it will occupy more space than you would probably be willing to allot me in your paper. trust, therefore, that the early publication of it in a Medical journal together with the fact that I would be unwilling, both in justice to the subject and to myself, to publish a mere synopsis of treatment without comment or explanation, will be a sufficient apology to those who have done me the consideration to appreciate my energies in public as well as in private. There is a doubt in my mind whether, or not, the promiscuous publication of cholera prescriptions in newspapers, especially if warmly recommended, is not an evil to community instead of a benefit. It has been said of the law, that "he who goes into a court of justice and attends to his own case, has a fool for his client." The same may be said with equal truth of physic. It is right and proper, where the disease is prevailing, that all should be prepared with good cholera mixtures, so that in emergency they may use the means until a physician is at hand, but they should emanate from those who understand their action and are responsible for their efficiency.

If I thought, from the humble position I occupy in the "healing art," anything I might suggest would command consideration from Physicians, where the disease is now prevailing, I would say a word in reference to the management of *complete collapse*, or the *last stage* of the disease. If there be any one thing more than another, which is exerting a fatal and pernicious influence in the treatment of *perfect collapse*, it is, in my opinion, the immoderate, unsafe, and irrational use of *stimulants*, in the use of which it may be distinctly understood that I speak of no other treatment than that of complete collapse), you will observe almost universally that hot applications seem to annoy and distress the patient, and while cold applications quiet and calm them, and they beg for their continuance. Is there no moral in this—or no lesson to be learned in the sinking energies of human nature?

Let me illustrate a little further and I am done with this subject for the present. Take a blanket wrung out of ice water, take one wrung out of alcohol and pepper, or boiling water, apply the cold one to one leg, the hot to the other, repeat two or three times, take off, and if there be any reaction in the system, it will be "doubly perceptible" in the leg the cold is applied to, or take if you please a hot brick or bricks and apply the cold one to the other, and rub up and down the leg, take off in half an hour, and you will be convinced of the dictates of nature.

In foul situations where the disease is prevailing as an epidemic, the tendency of almost all the cases is to run into speedy and immediate collapse. I have seen a single operation in debilitated constitutions produce almost immediate collapse. The treatment then in such cases must be bold, energetic, and decisive—do not temporise. What you would give under ordinary circumstances of "cholera mixture" at a half dozen doses, give at a single portion, then continue in broken portions every ten or fifteen minutes whether an operation has taken place or not, until all inclination to go to stool subsides; for in such extremes a second operation often decides the case.

I should remark in connexion with the use of stimulants that there is a marked distinction between the collapse of a weakly person and that of a stout, athletic one. In the former, collapse is more easily and speedily produced, and stagnation; the skin is cold and myriads of the smaller vessels of the surface collapsed and incapable in their torpid state of emptying themselves of the

thick blood they contain, or of receiving any portion from the internal or deep vessels, where it alone circulates. Stimulants then, in consequence of the inability of the smaller vessels to receive the blood in its thickened condition, increase the circulation in the larger and deeper seated vessels, where there is already too much, has a tendency to force congestion in particular parts, in proportion as they are continued; and nothing to keep up the general strength, but weaken the chances of recovery, in proportion as they force congestion in the brain, lungs, liver, &c. Some cases, we regret to confess go rapidly where they are withdrawn, but where we met with one that has energy to bear up a little and is not crippled by the continuance of stimulants—let us go actively to work to restore the waste the blood has sustained, to restore the shock the nervous system has received—to prepare the capillary vessels to receive blood from the deeper vessels—and to push forward that they have held as dead and lifeless. For this purpose, salt water drank, a system of cold applications, I have found to be the sheet anchor of hope.

I am come into more general use, and is better understood, and I entreat all who think they have not found them of much avail, to reduce them to system. Sponge the body every 20 minutes with ice water or cold spring water, have it fresh, if it be spring water, every time it is used—and every 40 minutes rub the body well with rough tow linen towels immediately after bathing, give an injection every half hour of cold water, add one table spoonful of salt to the pint of water, if the bowels do not retain it, do not repeat. If the discharges from the bowels are checked, commence giving cold drink freely—but with discretion, use it so as not to oppress the stomach. I have found that the stomach will absorb about half glass of water every 10 minutes; if you find it will take up more, allow it. Use to the half glass, half teaspoonful of table salt—say nothing to the patient about it—often the refreshing draught of cold water will be so eagerly sought for, that that they will not discover its use for some time—when they do urge upon them the necessity of taking it, unless, as is seldom the case, nauseates; if so, give the cold water alone.

I have not space to say what I would like to say, in reference to the use of salt—as well in this stage as in the first. A single remark then I hope will enable you to understand what I am driving at. If you take a given quantity of thick blood from a cholera case, and apply it to the proportion of water added to it, it will render it doubly liquid to the proportion of water added to it, change its color to a brighter and more healthy hue. If this be the fact you have the theory of its liberal use. I contend then that the absorption of salt and water renders the stagnant blood more liquid, supplies a part of the saline fluid thrown off, adds a healthy stimulus to the blood vessels, and better enables the blood to find its channel to the surface. Sometimes when the cold sponging fails I use the wet sheet with salt as before directed—wrap it closely about the body and cover, if agreeable to the patient, with blankets or feather bed. The objection generally to this outward covering is, that whilst it may assist immediately after the bathing, in restoring warmth to the extremities and surface, it increases the heat about the chest. This should be avoided; if they become restless and uncomfortable from its use, leave them to their own inclination; if they throw it off, be it so.

When I fail to produce any reaction by the bathing already described, I lay the patient on the floor and give the cold "dash"—a bucket full at a time, repeat a second time, then lay the patient in bed with rug with rough towels or cover with blankets or feather bed, as above directed, but with the same restrictions.

In this stage of disease (and I desire it may be distinctly understood that I speak of no other treatment than that of complete collapse), you will observe almost universally that hot applications seem to annoy and distress the patient, and while cold applications quiet and calm them, and they beg for their continuance. Is there no moral in this—or no lesson to be learned in the sinking energies of human nature?

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must be somewhat different. In the former, stimulants may as a general rule, be used longer, and with more prospects of success. The nervous energy of the weak sink so speedily that not a proportionate amount of serum to the stout is thrown off, consequently the blood is not so thickened, and there is more excuse for continuing stimulants with a hope of forcing blood to the surface; in either case, as a general criterion, where the pulse is not increased in volume, or returns at the wrist after being absent, and the restlessness and sinking continue, nothing is to be lost by their withdrawal, and something to be gained. Situated as I was, the following case was treated without the remedies I usually use to arrest the discharge from the bowels, and becomes a matter of new interest on that account.

Late in the fall of 1851, when I supposed cholera had subsided everywhere, it broke out on a creek in the south western part of the country; it was very fatal. Dr. Jevins attended them in connection with other physicians in the back part of the county. He came home on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock he was attacked with cholera. We met with that one that has energy to bear up a little and is not crippled by the continuance of stimulants—let us go actively to work to restore the waste the blood has sustained, to restore the shock the nervous system has received—to prepare the capillary vessels to receive blood from the deeper vessels—and to push forward that they have held as dead and lifeless. For this purpose, salt water drank, a system of cold applications, I have found to be the sheet anchor of hope.

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Like the Caesar of battles, it may weep that it has no other continent to conquer. Even the Red Man, the prince of health, in his wild forest, with no bed but the humid earth, with no covering but the canopy of heaven, with no sword by which pestilence of other times and other places has ever been recognized; and when we witness its pathway upon the talent of this country and upon our immediate friends, who fall one by one like a "deer stricken from the herd," "Ah! then and there is hurrying to and fro And gathering tears and tremblings of distress,

And checks all pale which but an hour ago Blushed at the praise of their own loveliness."

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J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITORS.

R. H. JOHNSON.

BICHMOND, AUGUST 27, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1852.
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WM. A. GRAHAM, OF N. C.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE
JOSHUA F. BELL,
O. BOYLE.

WILLIAM PRESTON,
OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District—LUCEN ANDERSON, of Graves.
2d District—JOHN S. McFARLAND, of Daviess.
3d District—JOHN G. ROGERS, of Barren.
4th District—THO. E. BRAMLETTE, of Adair.
5th District—JOHN L. HELM, of Hardin.
6th District—CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison.
7th District—JOHN RODMAN, of Oldham.
8th District—T. F. MARSHALL, of Woodford.
9th District—LEANDER M. COX, of Fleming.
10th District—THOS. B. STEVENSON, of Mason.
Maj. R. RUNYON Elector for Madison County.

THE FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

This body met in pursuance to notice at Pittsburgh and made their nominations. John P. Hale of New Hampshire for the Presidency and Geo. W. Julian of Indiana, for the Vice Presidency. That there is a coalition between the Free Soilers and a portion of the Loco-foco party (we speak of the leaders, or *office seekers*), is beyond contradiction or doubt. Both of the candidates have been identified with the democratic party. Hale is a United States Senator from a Democratic State and Julian was a member of the last Congress from a Democratic District and State. An effort was made in that Convention to nominate Franklin Pierce, but the leaders were defeated by a few of the *smaller fry*, and a nomination a burning sacrifice made of Hale and Julian, but the object of the Convention as understood by the people, was to effect a more thorough organization in behalf of Pierce and King. The whole proceedings of the two parties go to show this to be a fact. It was understood that Hale was to be prostrated upon the altar to be sacrificed. Some of his friends insisted, as will be seen by a speech in to-day's paper that Pierce should be the nominee. This, however was not deemed expedient and Giddings and Vaughan declared, that in order to blind the unsuspecting, Hale was their man, and that means would be adopted to make him stick. Now these very same men together with a host of other free soilers and abolitionists, knowing Pierce to be one of them have left their pretended love, and are laboring incessantly for his election. And in order, more effectually to show their corruption, observe the objection to nominating any other man than Hale. Some of the Delegates, the fewest number, to that free soil convention were acting in good faith and desired, not for a moment suspicing the designing demagogues and hypocrites who were ruling with an iron rod the convention, to see a nomination in order to try the strength of the party. Andas Hale had been so long before the people and had become somewhat obnoxious, they determined upon having a new candidate, whereupon Mr. Chase of Ohio, a very prominent and influential member of the party was proposed, but as readily objected to. The Pierce-workers opposed him because they said his nomination would be a *surrender* of the State of Ohio to Scott, as he (Chase) would take 5000 more Democratic votes in that State than any other man they could run. Now here is the inconsistency. Mr. Hale positively, decidedly and unequivocally declined the nomination, while Mr. Chase would have accepted it merely for the glory of being a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people, with no hope of an election, but forsooth he could have carried five thousand Democratic votes, and thereby secure the State to Scott, they abruptly raised him off the track, and disregarding the feelings and protestations of Mr. Hale compelled him to accept the nomination, without any reference to his pledges and avowals that he would not be a candidate, and thereby to advance the interest of party and self-aggrandizement of party leaders, attacked his sacred honor as a gentleman and worthy citizen. And from the simple fact that scores of the members of the democratic party are convinced that Pierce is an abolitionist, a free soiler—any thing in the world for popularity, they are going with all their might for Scott and Graham. This is just as it should be, for they are tried and true friends, sound upon all the principles which most interest the people and the country.

The Governor has appointed Saturday the 20th of November, for the special election in the Louisville District, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Marshall's resignation. We think both convenience and economy would have been consulted, in his Excellency had fixed it upon the same day with the Presidential election.

The Covington Journal says, that, at the meeting of the Covington Chippewa Club, on Thursday night last, six gentlemen, who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, avowed their determination to go for the nation's hero for President, and signed the constitution of the club.

Mass Meeting in Estill.

It is a gratification to be able to inform our readers, from observation, that the ball is nobly rolling in the mountains. The Whig candidates and whig principles are in the ascendancy, and from every perceptible indication the people are wide awake to their best and most sacred interests, so that there will be no doubt about the hero of *hundred battles* receiving an overwhelming and almost unanimous vote. The people in the mountains can appreciate true merit, and their brave and noble nature will induce all to labor irrespective of party, for Winfield Scott.

The Mass Meeting which came off at the Estill Springs, although not as large as was anticipated, on account of the inclemency of the weather, was one of the most enthusiastic and soul-stirring it has been our good fortune to attend for many a day. All seemed inspired with a determination to do their whole duty, and from the loud rounds of applause and huzzas and with countenances beaming with delight and pleasure at the mention of the name of our noble standard-bearer, we could come to no other conclusion, than that the whole machinery of Government was well understood by those present, and they showed a fixed determination to do all in their power honorably, to place it in the hands of one who has been known to the entire populace of the world, as a public and faithful servant for forty-five years, of which, no better evidence can be produced of their sound practical sense and wisdom. The people of the mountains know and can fully appreciate a Statesman—they know and can appreciate a patriotic soldier whose stately brow is covered with laurels of the most brilliant kind, placed there by a grateful people, for valuable services rendered—they know full well the political history of the country, and in supporting Gen. Scott, they are not actuated by selfish motives; nor can they be turned from the broad path of duty by trick or artifice, consequently they will go almost unanimously for the veteran hero.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Maj. R. Runyon, of Richmond. His speech abounded with truths undeniable and was delivered in his usual forcible style; it was a masterly, dignified and praiseworthy effort and reflected upon him great credit. H. C. PINNELL, Esq., of Lexington, was then loudly called for, he took the stand and entertained the meeting in fine style, which is very peculiar to him. His remarks were based upon the two platforms, one of which he proved justly the mass of the people while the other was obnoxious and silly. Mr. P. is a gentleman of good appearance and very fair talent, and made an argumentative and effective speech. He is the elector for Fayette county, and will do efficient service in the good cause. WALTER CHILES, Esq., of Mt. Sterling, next addressed the meeting, in his usual happy and forcible style. The only objection we had to him was, that he didn't give us quite enough of it, but what he said was right to the point. After these three gentlemen had addressed the meeting, covering some of our eager and restless opponents with "wounds, bruises and putrifying sores," they insisted upon being heard through their mouth-piece Col. Riddell, which was granted by a unanimous vote. He immediately took the stand and let off his *squibs* greatly to the amusement of the Whig Mass Meeting. The reputation he established—the glory he won—the effect he had upon the people were soon obliterated and blasted by the keen wit sarcasm and sound reasoning of that staunch and noble Whig BERRY STONE. We never saw a man worse riddled.—Berry is a team and acquitted himself with great credit. His perceptive faculties are vivid—his reasoning powers excellent—his wit unbounded—his sarcasm the most bitter. Although our friend Riddell made an excellent speech out of the material, all of it being bad, according to the feelings of the meeting, he looked to us very much like a "used up man." Berry had the advantage of sides, and having faced the roaring cannon and heard the whistling of bullets on the battle field, he stood the fire admirably—was perfectly calm and contented and dissected his subject with as much ease, precision and system as could the most eminent surgeon. His style was so happy and agreeable that he won the admiration of the ladies, whom we thought after the conclusion of his speech, would never get through shaking his hands or congratulating him. The meeting adjourned with rounds of applause for Scott and Graham, and good democrats present avowed their determination to vote that ticket, stating at the same time that they did wish their own party would bring out candidates that they knew, for they were tired of going with the party, just for the sake of the party. They wanted candidates who were known to the people—that they could not consistently, reconcile their feelings to vote and labor for abolition, wooden nut-meg lawyer, in preference to the well known statesman and patriotic soldier WINFIELD SCOTT. Such is the feeling throughout the country and it is right and just. Every true citizen should ponder well the claims of the two candidates, and act wisely his part, as it will be a shame and disgrace to elect a one horse General, as a man whose career is as brilliant and satisfactory as that of Winfield Scott.

Read carefully all the new advertisements in to-day's paper. They will be found to be very interesting.

FANCY BALL.

Again it is our pleasure to call attention to a *Fancy Ball* which came off on the 18th inst., at the Estill Springs, and in this connection it is but just to remark that it was one of the most remarkable and interesting of the season. The night was cool and pleasant and presented every inducement for enjoyment and gaiety for lovers of fun. From the happy countenances and actions of old and young it was plain to be seen that it was to be a rich and rare treat. Early in the evening the ball room was filled to overflowing with the gay participants all arrayed in costumes of almost endless variety, the most intimate acquaintances and friends not recognising each other. It was an interesting scene to behold, made doubly so by the inquisitive manner with which each were endeavoring to point out the different characters. Of the most conspicuous characters might be mentioned the accomplished Mrs. H. of Louisiana, as Jessie Dean, in beautiful Highland costume. Miss B. of Richmond, as Die Vernon; the elegant and admirable costume, setting off to perfection her fine form to the best advantage—her nodding plumes and general appearance creating a great sensation in many a feeble heart. Mrs. T. of Fayette, appeared as "Old Mother Hubbard," and truly did she personate the character of the "old dame" to perfection. Her stately old bonnet created great applause and laughter, and from its ponderous dimensions all concluded she had room to let. Queen of Night, Miss S. W. of Lexington, Dress black, studded with stars and brilliant crescent upon her beautiful head, and in truth it might be said

"Thou'st many friends the earthly cannot see
Whose counsels kind thy lonely heart may cheer."

Whispering in soft angelic tones to thee."

Miss T. of Clarke, as a Fairy. She was the admired of the whole party, yea, "one among ten thousand and altogether lovely." Mrs. M. of Lexington, Gipsy Fortune Teller. This character was well sustained, having always around her an eager crowd awaiting a lucky turn of the mysterious wheel. Miss J. E. of St. Louis, as a Swiss Peasant Girl, in very appropriate and becoming dress. Miss B. as a Sylph. Mrs. C. of Louisiana, as Nourmahal, the queen of the Harem, dressed in the most costly rich pink silk, arrayed in the most beautiful and tasteful style, and created a great excitement and sensation among her numerous admirers. She acquitted herself on this as well as on all other occasions with great credit. It would be highly gratifying to us to give the characters of all the ladies who participated on this occasion a passing notice but time and space prevents. We shall content ourselves by speaking a word in behalf of a few of the gentlemen who acted a conspicuous part. Mr. S. B. of Lexington, as a Spanish Cavalier, in magnificent black Velvet costume. Mr. E. of Richmond, "a free Voter" in search of the election, but judging from the number of fair creatures that were clinging to him, he certainly was a candidate. Mr. B. B. of Lexington, "a Buizer," this character was one of the best; "death and destruction," seemed inevitable should some come in contact with his brawny arm. Mr. J. C. of Estill, as Sir Able Handy; the costume was that of English antiquity and his excellent puerus of Sir Able was admirable. Mr. S. T. of Richmond, as Paddy from the Emerald Isle. His imitation, practical jokes—Irish wit and sarcasm seemed to be the life of the company, and his "stick" was used to perfection and was the terror of all who offended Paddy. Mr. Mc. of Lexington, wore a most beautiful Greek costume. Mr. W. S. of Richmond, as a "Leplander." This was also one of the best sustained characters, his costume and "frozen" manners attracting great attention. Dr. W. of Bourbon, in an amusing Bloomer costume, was gallantly dressed by the inimitable Mr. Mc. of Richmond, as "a sable son of Africa," this was a rich and amusing scene, and produced roars of laughter and great attention. Col. W. C. of Mt. Sterling, as a French Dancing master, and his precision and exactness on the floor convinced all that he understood his profession. Mr. J. of Richmond in Turkish costume. Mr. D. W. B. of Lexington, as "Monsieur Lonson," his broken English created great mirth, and so completely did he sustain his well chosen character, that even his most intimate friends did not recognise him. Mr. J. S. of Richmond, as Sam Slick, created great amusement for the company. But it is useless to go further in pointing out the many characters which were so well sustained, suffice it to say, that it was one of the most grand and brilliant entertainments of the season and nothing occurred to mar the happiness and pleasure of the large company. The proprietors labored hard and succeeded in their usual style in entertaining their numerous guests. We will say for the information of those who desire to spend a few days at the Springs before the season closes, that there is still a very agreeable company there, all of whom will remain for two or three weeks yet, and that it is the watering place of Kentucky.

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PROP HIM UP.

We think the democrats as a party are hard run indeed, when they have to get certificates to bolster up their candidate for the Presidency. The official records of Gen. Pierce's conduct in Mexico are by no means satisfactory to the party, and they have been compelled by the force of public sentiment formed and based upon the official dispatches of Gen. Pierce himself, in relation to the part he performed while in the army, to get outsiders such as Gen. Shields and G. A. Caldwell to certify for him to try and do away the effect of his own official dispatches but it won't do, it is like drowning men catching at straws. Their ship (Gen. Pierce) is sinking and they see and feel it, all the certificates in chrisdom won't save him. No not even burnt brandy. "Facts are stubborn things," and here is one that will nail to the counter and expose as gross a falsehood as has been told for the sake of political advancement, since the canvass commenced. It has been heralded broad cast and much glorified over that Gen. Pierce volunteered as a *private* to go to Mexico, for the sum of seven dollars per month. The following is a paragraph from the *Philadelphia Saturday Courier*, one of the most reliable neutral papers in the world, dated September 1847, which gives some account of Gen. Pierce who was then on his way to Mexico.

Keenly looking to the future, and fearing a peace, which would disband the volunteers, he refused to accept the generalship, unless he received with his commission six months' full pay and rations for man and horse in advance, which extraordinary as it may appear, and unprecedented in the army, was granted and paid to him before he mounted his charger, or received the sword purchased for him by the *ladies* of Concord, N. H., where he was a practising attorney.

Does this seem much like volunteering as a high private?

There cannot be the least earthly doubt of the above extract from the Courier being true, because it was at that time and ever has been a neutral paper, and it could have had no object in stating anything but facts, as the *modern nutmeg* puffed off, was not known to the people, nor did they care whether he was a whig or democrat. Since that time, it has become necessary to investigate his character and trials have been brought to light that would have ever stumbled in obscurity, had he not been abruptly palmed upon the people as a candidate. The fact is, previous to his nomination he was not worthy of notice, and would not receive it now, were it not that those who are not acquainted with his history might be deceived and induced to cast their suffrage for him, of whom, should he be elected, which God forbid, we should be ashamed. It is absurd and at the same time particularly annoying to see the democratic press and democratic partisans endeavoring to build up a flimsy reputation for their weak brother, and it is equally interesting and funny to see them squirming before the truth, and endeavoring with their crooked tears coursing down their palid cheeks to convince an intelligent people that *Franklin* is "some pumpkins;" it will prove ineffectual, as previous to the nomination of Scott, the democratic papers proclaimed loud and long his brilliant military career; not so much his however, as that of his revolutionary Father and worthy brothers. But upon investigation it was found that his Military glory was like the little end of nothing whittled off to a point—that from the records of the war he either *fainted* or was *indisposed*, so that he was not in one solitary engagement during the whole time he was in Mexico, which places him in a very ludicrous position. Despairing of making capital in this respect, they are endeavoring to induce the people to believe he is a statesman. Well, upon examination of this argument and the records of Congress, he was like dumb Isaac, he had nothing to say, unless something came up in which the "boundless West," were interested or concerned, such as internal improvements of various kinds, Rivers and Harbors, &c., then his stentorian voice was always heard. They are despairing in every respect of making him out a great man—cannot awaken a feeling of common regard among the people, and would permit the election go by default if they dared do it.

A SENSIBLE DEMOCRAT.—At a late meeting of the Columbus (Ohio) Chippewa Club, an excellent speech was made by Jones, of Circleville. The Journal says that "after the conclusion of Mr. Jones' speech, there was a loud cry for 'Shields.' Thereupon, one of our citizens of that name came forward and made an animating speech. He voted for Cass in 1848, but could not go such a miserable stick for a candidate as Franklin Pierce. He had seen and heard of nothing in the history of that man that could for a moment command him to the support of any man who had a particle of regard for the welfare of the West. His course had shown that he was violently opposed to the protection of American industry, and to the carrying of the national products to market, and that it was right and just. Every true citizen should ponder well the claims of the two candidates, and act wisely his part, as it will be a shame and disgrace to elect a one horse General, as a man whose career is as brilliant and satisfactory as that of Winfield Scott.

The meeting adjourned with rounds of applause for Scott and Graham, and good democrats present avowed their determination to vote that ticket, stating at the same time that they did wish their own party would bring out candidates that they knew, for they were tired of going with the party, just for the sake of the party. They wanted candidates who were known to the people—that they could not consistently, reconcile their feelings to vote and labor for abolition, wooden nut-meg lawyer, in preference to the well known statesman and patriotic soldier WINFIELD SCOTT. Such is the feeling throughout the country and it is right and just. Every true citizen should ponder well the claims of the two candidates, and act wisely his part, as it will be a shame and disgrace to elect a one horse General, as a man whose career is as brilliant and satisfactory as that of Winfield Scott.

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free State—a Free Soil State—a protestant State—in which popery has no power, and a Roman Catholic cannot hold office? Our old friends, I assure you, know their man, and I have no kind of doubts on my mind but these men will exert an influence on his mind, after his election, if any such influence be needed, as to bring about a repeal of this abominable law. It is certain Mr. Pierce cannot be elected any more than Gen. Cass, in 1845, if all the Free Soilers are to forsake the good old Democratic Platform of Equal Rights—I don't mean the late platform, adopted at Baltimore; I don't respect that platform, nor is it possible that such men as the following can respect it:

Ex-President Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, Hon. Benj. F. Butler, Hon. John A. Dix, Wm. C. Bryant of the Evening Post, editors of the Buffalo Republican, Rochester Advertiser, Albany Atlas, Hon. Preston King, Hon. Martin Grover, Hon. John G. Floyd, Hon. Gilbert Dean, Henry B. Stanton, Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, Hon. H. H. Van Dyke, Hon. Horace Wheaton, Hon. Timothy Jenkins, and Hon. Thos. Y. Howe, Jr., all of New York. In Ohio, I will merely point to J. W. Gray of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Hon. K. Carter, Hon. Jos. Cable, Judge Bellin, Hon. Brinkerhoff, Judge Pottier, Walker of the editorial corps, Judge Kennon, and Gen. Walter M. Blake, among thousand Benj. F. Hallett of Mass. Hon. John Wentworth, Dr. Maloney, of Illinois; Hon. Thos. Hart Benton of Missouri; John Atwood of New Hampshire; Hon. Chauncey F. Cleveland of Connecticut; Hon. B. H. Thurston of R. I.; Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine; Hon. A. H. Buell of Mich; Henry Dodge, Isaac P. Walker, and Ex-Governor J. D. of Wisconsin; with Hons. David Wilmot and G. A. Grow, Geo. Sanderson, and John W. Guernsey of Penn.; and Dr. Edward D. Gazzan and Maj. David Lynch, of this very city!

This list of the friends of freedom zealously support Mr. Pierce, and think your, sir, that these men can be induced to pander to slavery? Never! They are freemen, the sons of freemen, born in free States, and thoroughly attached to the principles of freedom; and aiding in the election of Gen. Pierce, in fact electing him, if he shall be elected, they will take their full share of the offices of the Government, and set their influence against slavery and make it effectual! (Applause). Now up my idea, and the idea of the majority of the community from which I came, is that Gen. Pierce is entitled to support as the best anti-slavery man of the two candidates nominated at Baltimore.

Gen. Scott is a Southern born man, and, if report speaks truly, decidedly favorable to Popery, which (if so is) to the mind of the great majority of Americans, decidedly objectionable, while Gen. Pierce's New Hampshire friends, as was fully shown by their votes against abolishing the Anti-Catholic provision in their State Constitution, are determined supporters of Protestantism and opponents of Popery. And so, beyond question, is Gen. Pierce himself—as his good old father was before him, who assisted in the framing and adopting the Constitution by which Paptists are excluded from office in that State.

As additional proof that Gen. Pierce is at heart strongly anti-Paptist in his sympathies and connections, take the fact that the Democratic party of New Hampshire, of which he has long been the leader, have long and the whole control of the government of that State, and managed matters as they pleased; and, instead of amending the constitution so as to do away with the exclusion of Catholics from offices, have always maintained it as it is; and Catholics can now no more hold offices there than slaves at the South and Indians. Will they stand any better chance to obtain Federal offices from Gen. Pierce when he shall have been elected President? Assil further proof on this subject, take the fact that all the Protestant associations, the "Orangemen," "Order of United Americans," and "Sons of America," are supporting Gen. Pierce on the ground of his position in respect to Popery. This is a Protestant country, and I, sir, think that Gen. Pierce is entitled to the support, so far at least as any such question is concerned, of all Protestant Americans.

Again, sir, it is a good measure owing to the Democratic party that the barbarous practice of flogging in the navy has been abolished, and if the names I have given you of anti-slavery men who now support Gen. Pierce and the other facts I have stated are not conclusive proof that the Democratic party and its candidate are the party and candidate of progress and Protestantism, of human freedom and human rights, and the party and candidate from whom we must look for the abolition of slavery, I do not know what can constitute such proof. I think nothing more is necessary to show that the claims of Gen. Pierce to the anti-slavery men and Protestants are far superior to those of the Whig candidate.

A dissolution of the Union has been spoken of. I am a Democrat, in favor of all laws and systems conferring the greatest amount of good on the greatest number. Therefore, I consider the perpetuity of this Union of more importance to the spread of civil and religious liberty and the final abolition of every kind throughout the whole world than even the immediate or final abolition of the slavery of the limited number of the African race in our Southern States, strongly as I desire their immediate emancipation. The eyes of the oppressed and enslaved hundreds of millions of other lands are turned to our country as their last and only hope, and as the only land of all God's earth where the victim of foreign oppression and the exiled patriot can find a refuge and a home.

MARRIED.
At Rose Hill in the vicinity of Richmond, on Thursday the 19th inst. by the Rev. A. G. Irene, Mr. Richard G. Bixby of Perryville Ky., to Miss Amelia C. daughter of Col. William Holloway, of this place.

He left her, his hand torn, all heaven, and happy constellations, on that hour.

The happy couple have our warmest thanks for their kind remembrance. May their life be as calm and gentle as the bry of innocence and the uneven path of life be strown with flowers of sweetest fragrance.

On Thursday, the 24th ult. by the Rev. Geo. W. Broadbent, Mr. Sidney Topp, to Miss Mary Jane daughter of John Watson, all of this county.

In this County on the 19th inst. by Elder Jonathan Park Mr. William Roberts Sq. to Mrs. Susanah Aver, all of this county.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The annual Meeting of the Christian Churches of Madison county will commence at Mt. Olive on Friday before the 2nd, Lord'sday in October next, and continue several days. Dr. John G. Tompkins and other distinguished Preachers will be present.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Markets.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.

There is good inquiry for the leading articles of consumption, but transactions continue limited in consequence of the restrictions to navigation and increased rates of freights. The weather is cloudy and raining, and quite disagreeable.

BAGGAGE AND HORSES.—We quote small sales in total 12¹2¹2¹ for Baggage, and 3¹2¹ for Horses.

—We quote a sale at 9¹2¹.

FLAXSEED.—Sales at 9¹2¹.

MUSTARD.—In demand at 6¹.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There is a moderate inquiry for city consumption, and various river towns better sales at 5¹2¹2¹ and in total at 5¹2¹2¹ for flour, and in total sales at 5¹2¹3¹ for choice trade. Wheat continues to command 60¹. Corn 45¹0c.

CHEESES.—Sales of 100 boxes Western at 6¹.

GROCERIES.—Stocks fair with no receipts, and we quote small sales of Rio coffee at 9¹2¹, Sales of 30 lbs Sugar at 5¹2¹2¹ and a sale of common at 5¹.

PROVISIONS.—Nothing doing, with very small supplies, and we quote small sales of 7¹2¹2¹ and in total sales, and quote for larger sales and Hams. Sales from stores at 7¹2¹2¹ for Shoulders for 10¹2¹2¹ for Oysters, and 1¹2¹2¹ for Hams, as to quality. A sale of 25 boxes Shoulders at 8¹, per cwt.

TOBACCO.—The market is firm, and a further advance has been obtained, with sales to day of 75 lbs at prices ranging from \$3 to 90¹ to 55 for lugs to firsts, and 3¹2¹2¹ for choice at \$8¹, \$8¹, \$5¹ and \$9¹.

WINE.—Sales of 180 boxes of New York at 18¹.

Flour.—Sales of 600 lbs State 5¹2¹2¹; Southern 5¹2¹2¹; Ohio 5¹2¹2¹; and 5¹2¹2¹ for Wheat, Ohio, \$1,1¹2¹2¹; Michigan, \$1,05¹; Rio, \$1,0¹; Sales 10,000 doz Mixed Corn 70¹; Yellow 62¹; Pork and Beef are unchanged. Hams 10¹2¹2¹ Sales Shoulders 8¹; Hams 10¹2¹2¹ Sales 100 lbs Oats 1¹2¹2¹ Whisky at 25¹.

COINS.—Sales at 18¹.

FLAXSEED.—Sales at 9¹2¹.

WINE.—Sales at 18¹.

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AGRICULTURAL.



Salt for Stock.

Professor Robinson publishes an article in the Veterinary Journal, in which he gives his views of the uses of salt for stock:

"I have for many years been perfectly convinced that salt allowed in quantity is highly prejudicial to all breeding animals, as it has a direct influence in greatly diminishing the necessary supply of milk for the immediate sustenance of the young animal; hence, salt is the best medicine to dry a cow of her milk, and ewes would also be benefited by the access to this substance, for one week, when the lambs are taken from them. I am also convinced that salt has the effect of diminishing the secretion of the liver, and that it is from this cause that the good effects of salt are so obvious in the feeding of animals. It is well known that incipient diseases of the liver are favorable to the production of fat. When lambing ewes are allowed a large quantity of turnips, with but a small amount of other food through the winter, abortion is a frequent occurrence; their supply of milk is very deficient, and their lambs are dropped various sizes, and far from healthy. If the ewes are allowed free access to salt, the lambs are still more unhealthy, and may die of indigestion and disease of the liver. The mortality of the lambs, in these cases, may, I think, be fairly attributed to the amount of salt taken by the dam; for, admitting that a small portion only is directly given them, the quantity positively taken in their food, in turnips, is somewhat considerable. This is a point—the normal or natural quantity of salt, contained in the different roots, &c., consumed by animals as food—which will throw much light upon this most important branch of agriculture. That the use of salt is highly beneficial at certain seasons there cannot be a doubt, but, from my own knowledge, it is no less equally true that the too free and indiscriminate use of it to all stock, at all times, is highly prejudicial."

"Animals know their own wants much better than we do, and all they require of us is, to place a lump of rock salt in a position where they can regale themselves at their leisure, and they will take what they need; seldom, if ever, taking too much."

This is confirmatory of several facts, the statement of which has a widely different origin. It is known that salt has been used to some extent of late in medical practice, in the cure of diseases originating in or attended with, a diseased action of the liver—such as diarrhoea, dysentery, fever and ague, and typhoid fevers; an executive or diseased secretion of the liver is common attendant of these diseases. That our farm stock suffered from the same causes is now well understood by those who have given the subject attention; and we have no doubt that more disease might be prevented among our farm animals by a proper use of salt than by any other one thing. That evils of the kind mentioned may be expected in a climate like that of Old or New England, by a too free use of the article, is very likely. But in our malarious region, we have little to fear on that side. Our difficulties lie on the other. The remark of the editor of the Veterinarian that animals know their own wants best and will not injure themselves with salt constantly before them is entirely true and of safe application.

Tomato KETCHUP.—The following, from long experience, we know to be the best receipt extant for making tomato ketchup.

Take one bushel of tomatoes, and boil them until they are soft. Squeeze them through a fine wire sieve, and add—

Half a gallon of vinegar;

One pint and a half of salt;

Two ounces of cloves;

Quarter of a pound of allspice;

Three ounces of cayenne pepper;

Five heads of garlic, skinned and separated.

Mix together, and boil about three hours, or until reduced to about one-half. Then bottle, without straining.

MARKING INK.—One drachm of lumar caustic, half an ounce of gum Arabic, half an ounce of salt of tartar; dissolve the gum in a teacupful of warm water; then take a dessertspoonful of the gum water and mix with the caustic in a phial; hang it in the sun for two hours without a cork, the remainder of the gum water to be mixed with the salt of tartar. First wet the linen to be marked with this solution, and when quite dry, write upon the place the caustic.

A REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.—One drachm of alum reduced to an impalpable powder, three drachms of nitrous spirit of ether; mix, and apply them to the tooth on cotton. But the only effectual cure is extraction, which operation can now be performed with very little pain.

SOAP FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—Slice a quarter of a pound of Winder soap in a pipkin, press it down and cover it with soft water; pour a quarter of an ounce of camphor with a little rum, one ounce of spermaceti, and half a teaspoonful of honey. Add it to the soap in the pipkin, and place it in the chimney corner until melted, when it will mould into balls with the assistance of almond powder.

SHEEP AND WOOL.—The following from the National Intelligencer obtained from the census tables of 1850, will show the growth and productiveness of the Union, which comprise those termed the wool growing States. Ohio ranks highest for the number of her sheep and the weight of her clip. The Vermont sheep yield the largest quantity of wool in proportion to numbers.

States. No. of Sheep. lbs. of W.

Ohio, 3,937,086 10,113,888

New York, 3,454,231 10,073,055

Pennsylvania, 1,822,357 4,481,270

Vermont, 919,992 3,110,993

Virginia, 1,311,004 2,560,765

Indiana, 1,123,493 2,610,287

Kentucky, 1,075,203 2,231,655

OF Isaac Tabor, Jr., of Orange county, Vt., owns a cow which brought a calf a few days ago, that weighed the day it came one hundred and twenty-one pounds. The cow is a native; the calf one-fourth Devonshire.

How to Preserve Vines from Bugs

Mr. EDITOR:—At the season has arrived when bugs commence their depredations upon squash, pumpkin, cucumber, and sometimes other vines, perhaps some of your numerous readers would like to hear of a simple way to prevent this evil. Two years ago, I planted a piece of ground with vines, of the kind above mentioned; they came up and began to look quite flourishing; but suddenly the bugs commenced operations upon them in good earnest. The bugs were of two kinds; mostly very small, striped with black and yellow, and a few large black ones, commonly called "pumpkin bugs."

I showered the vines several times with soap suds, but it seemed to do very little good. I then tried the effect of common wood ashes. After wetting the vines, (if they were dry,) the ashes were sprinkled upon them until the leaves were covered.

There was considerable rain, or very high winds, the ashes would adhere several days, and when it had fallen off, if the bugs had returned, the vines were sprinkled again in the same manner as before. This was repeated as occasion required, until the vines were too large to be seriously injured by their enemies. The bugs were completely frustrated in their designs, and the ashes did not injure the vines in the least.

I applied ashes to my vines last year in the same manner, with like success, and have commenced doing the same this year, and I have no doubt the effect will be the same.

Bugs are the most numerous in warm dry weather, and therefore the vines, at such times, should be looked to the more frequently.

Yours, &c., S. D. W. GROTON, June 16. N. Eng. Far.

Coffee, Tea and Indigo.

A writer in the National Intelligencer estimates the value of Coffee consumed in the United States, England and France, at \$59,000,000; Tea in Europe and America at \$35,000,000, and Indigo at \$21,000,000. He states that the genuine Tea tree in its perfection, grows to a height of forty to fifty feet, and is cultivated from lat. 270 deg. 32' deg. north latitude, under frosts and snows, and many of the mountains, high upon whose sides the plant grows, are capped with perpetual snow. The idea that Tea will only flourish in a hot climate appears to be erroneous. He recommends the cultivation of both Tea and Indigo, for which the climate and soil of different sections of this country are well adapted. He says:

"Tea can be procured in this country under seven cents a pound, calculating labor at fifty cents per diem. A tea plantation requires care the first and second years, after which it is a first hardy plant, and will yield tea for twenty-five to thirty years. So the only trouble is plucking the leaves and drying them, which is labor for women and children. A man actively engaged ten hours in the day may collect 50 to 60 lbs. of green leaf, and another would manufacture them, and the quantity of dried tea would be 12 to 15 lbs. A fair plantation would produce 300 lbs. per acre. I have made as much as 480 lbs. per acre in the year on some land I held on the west of China."

Of Indigo he is equally sanguine, and denies that its cultivation is unhealthy; nor is that its character where it is known and cultivated. He is of opinion that it can be produced here under 30 cents per lb. Prices of Indigo for the last forty years vary from \$1 to \$2 per lb.—Baltimore American.

EFFECT OF THE LATE SEVERE WINTER UPON VEGETATION.—The following is extracted from an article in the last number of the New England Farmer:

Reports from various parts of the country establish the fact that the severe cold of the late winter has proved destructive to many fruit trees and plants. When we say the severe cold, we do not mean to declare that it was the intensity of the cold itself that has proved so fatal, for that we do not pretend to know.

The question still remains an open one, and demands the careful investigation of those best able to settle it.

Is it the intensity of cold that has killed the trees and plants?

It is said that the sap vessels are burst, and that causes its death. There are not many winters in New England but that the trees are all frozen so solid that logs from them may be split almost by a single blow of an axe from an athletic arm. But this does not seem to have been a sufficient condensation of cold to injure trees, or we should have lost them all. If they could not withstand this degree of freezing, they would soon become extinct. They not only withstand the lowest temperature that occurs in this latitude, say from sixteen to twenty degrees below zero, as the lowest point, but in the neighborhood of the arctic regions they live and grow to an enormous size.

Sir John Franklin (whose sad fate is universally lamented) in his overland expedition to those regions, between the years 1823 and 1827, wintered where the greatest brandy froze solid in a few minutes upon exposure, and the ink with which he was writing frequently froze upon his pen, although using it immediately before a huge fire of logs; and yet in a climate giving this intense, long-protracted, and appalling cold, he gives an account of trees growing there whose circumference is larger than any we have ever heard of elsewhere. The trees, according to his statement, attain a height of from 150 to upwards of 250 feet, varying from twenty to nearly sixty in circumference.

PROFITS OF STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS.—In 1842, a gentleman in Brazoria county, gave half a league of land, worth not less than \$4,000, for one thousand head of cattle. Since that time he has supported his family and improved a farm worth four or five thousand dollars, from the sale of the produce of the herd; which has now—besides the number sold—increased to seven thousand head. Of this number he has just sold 4,000, at \$4 each, or \$16,000 in all. He estimates that the number previously sold brought \$10,000. Readers abroad must understand that cattle have no food in this country, save what is furnished by natural pastures.—Galveston Civilian.

OF A man's owning a large farm is no excuse for imperfect tillage. What he cannot improve, he need not undertake to cultivate.

PREMIUM FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of leaving the State I offer for sale to those in quest of a good home and one of the finest Farms in the State, the property is easy of access from all points, lies six miles from Danville, near the Turnpike leading from that place to Hustonville, and in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated Railroad from Danville to McMinnville. It contains

lands in cutting to fit. He is also prepared to make work not inferior to any in the State. He returns his sincere thanks to his patrons for their patronage, and hopes a continuance of the same.

May 21—19-11.

LINCOLN LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING removed from the county, I wish to sell the Farm on which I formerly resided, containing about

215 ACRES,

Situated about 3 miles from Hustonville, immediately on the road to Liberty. The Farm is well set on grass, has a very comfortable dwelling house, and other houses, &c.

The Turnpike Railroad from Danville to Tennessee line, will pass within 3 miles of it, and the Turnpike from Danville to Hustonville, now nearly completed, is also within 3 miles.

Any person inclined to purchase will please call on Josiah E. Lee, who lives near and will show the premises, give the terms &c. June 11—22—6.

ROBERT MILLER.

M'KEE HOUSE,

LANCASER, GARRARD COUNTY, KY.

BENJ. E. POTEET,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his old patrons for the kindness heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to inform the traveling public that his House is now in proper trim, and receives the services of a number of years experience in his profession warning him, saying that he can provide satisfactorily for all that see fit to stop with him. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best the market affords.

His Stable will be provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful and attentive hostler. He assures the public that no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable at his house.

The proprietor will give his undivided attention to business, and his whole aim will be to give satisfaction to all who may call upon him.

June 4—21-11.

RICHMOND Messenger copy to the amount of \$2, and charge this office.—Obs. & Reporter.

CARRIAGES!!!

GALPIN & SIMPSON

HAVE now on hand at their Carriage Warehouse on Limestone Street, the largest and best selected stock of Carriages ever imported, from a fine Clarence Coach to a Light Trotting Buggy Wagon. Those wishing to purchase vehicles of any kind, are invited to call and examine our stock, which will be kept complete through the season, as we receive weekly additions to our already large stock.

LEXINGTON, June 18—23—24.

RICHMOND Messenger copy to the amount of \$2, and charge this office.

LEXINGTON, June 16. N. Eng. Far.

THOMAS L. GODDIN

WILL go to great expense to obtain

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY LAND

It is prepared with all the forms and acts of Congress relative to pensions to Revolutionary Soldiers, Soldiers of the War of 1812, and Invalid Pensioners. Claims entitling him will be presented to Congress for all that he is prepared to make of the best materials, and receive the Paris and New York Fashions regularly. Furthermore, particular care will be taken with garments intended to him to cut.

C. TECIER, Esq., of Washington, D. C., with whom he is associated in obtaining Pensions and Bounty Land, will give diligent attention to presenting claims before the Department at Washington. Mr. T. is a gentleman of capacity and experience, and an energetic attorney.

Persons entitled either to Pensions or Bounty Land will do well to call upon him at the office of Dr. W. R. LERCHER, 2 doors below the Bank.

May 28—20-11.

PERSONS AGENT.

ELIAS KURTZ.

TAKES this method to inform his old customers and all new ones who may favor him with a call, that he has on hand a beautiful assortment of Furniture, consisting in part as follows: Centre tables, sofa tables, work tables, &c. I have a desire to keep it necessary to furnish him with a good supply of furniture to make good comfortable lodgings.

N. B. COFFINS made to order on the

short notice, at the usual prices, and delivered to any part of the County FREE OF CHARGE.

May 28—20-11.

ELIAS KURTZ.

TRUNKS, SADDLE-BAGS, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, CARRIAGE & BUGGY HARNESS

AND every thing else usually kept in his line.

C. C. BALL.

P. S.—He will take in exchange Linsey, Tow-Linen, Wool and Bacon, for anything in his line.

C. C. B.

April 30—14-11.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

SAMUEL WHERRITT

IS just in the receipt of a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware,

which are many very handsome articles of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of articles suitable for House-keepers; and a great many other things to meet the wants of the householder, in an advertisement.

We invite all those visiting Lexington in quest of goods, to examine our stock, which we offer very cheap for Cash.

THOMPSON & VANDALEM,

No. 6, Higgins' Block, Main St., Lexington, Ky.

May 14—18-11.

LEXINGTON, Ky.

april 23—15-11.

S. W.

Just Receiving a New Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOGGS.